

CUMMINS NAMED FOR GOVERNOR

Renominated by Iowa Republican Convention and Without Expected Split.

ALL STRIFE HAS VANISHED

Friends of the Governor Dominant in District Caucuses and All Plain Sailing.

(By Associated Press.) DES MOINES, IOWA, August 1.—Governor Albert B. Cummins was nominated to-day for re-election by the Republican State Convention...

He Had Majority.

Governor Cummins, as he asserted all along, had a majority of the delegates, and the action of the State Central Committee in adding to the temporary organization some Perkins delegates did not interfere with Cummins's control of the situation.

The Tariff Plank.

The tariff plank of the platform reads as follows: "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. Duties on foreign imports should not be levied for revenue only, but should be so adjusted as to promote our domestic industry, enlarge our foreign markets, secure remunerative prices for the products of our factories and farms and maintain a superior scale of wages and standard of living for American labor."

"Wise and unselfish tariff laws maintained for our general welfare, actually opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly are essential to our commercial and industrial prosperity. We believe that all inequalities in the tariff schedules which inevitably arise from changing industrial and commercial progress should be adjusted from time to time, and should be adjusted without reserve all assaults upon the protective system we favor such reasonable and timely changes as will keep the tariff in harmony with our industrial and commercial progress."

WILL NAME HEARST. HIS FRIENDS ASSERT

Certain That He Will Be Nominated for Governor—Convention at Buffalo.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, August 1.—The Democratic State Committee to-day voted to hold the next State convention at Buffalo on September 25th.

Before the meeting of the committee William C. Connors, of Buffalo, said that the meeting of the Independence League here yesterday would not affect William R. Hearst's chances for the gubernatorial nomination by the regular State convention. "We will go ahead and nominate Hearst anyhow," said Mr. Connors. "Nothing can prevent Hearst's nomination."

Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, member of the Democratic National Committee of the State, spoke in the same way. There was no vote of any kind at the meeting. The Hearst men, however, were jubilant over the selection of Buffalo as the place for holding the convention. The programme for the meeting was arranged at a conference attended by Norman E. Mack, State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany; Cord E. Meyer, chairman of the State Committee, Senator McCarren said:

"While it is a fact that we have agreed to hold the convention in Buffalo, yet it must not be construed to mean that I have changed in any manner with regard to Mr. Hearst and his political party."

IDAHO REPUBLICANS.

Governor Gooding Renominated and French for Congress.

(By Associated Press.) POCAHELLO, IDAHO, August 1.—When the Republican State Convention assembled here to-day, two hours were given over to ratify United States Senator William B. Hiburn spoke at length, and emphasized the importance of upholding the protective tariff an issue in the coming campaign. William E. Borah, of Boise, said that

S.S.S. CURES ECZEMA

The real cause for Eczema is the presence of humors and sour acids in the blood. These impurities get into the circulation because of imperfect action of those members of the system whose duty it is to collect and carry off the refuse and waste of the body. As this effete matter lies in the system it ferments and generates acid humors which are absorbed into the blood, overcharging this vital fluid with acid. In its effort to keep the system healthy the blood throws off the humors through the pores and glands of the skin, causing this tormenting skin disease. The escape of acids and humors through the pores and glands irritates and burns the skin, producing pustules filled with a clear, sticky fluid, which dries in crusts and patches causing the most intense itching, and often pain. The trouble lies in the blood, and S. S. S. is the remedy for Eczema, because it is a real blood purifier. It goes down into the circulation, removes all acids and humors and makes the blood rich, pure and healthy. When S. S. S. has done this the symptoms pass away, the blood is cooled and the disease cured permanently. Nothing acts so promptly or pleasantly in all skin diseases as S. S. S., and it is at the same time a fine tonic to the entire system. Book on Skin Diseases and medical advice free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE THREE LEADING IOWANS WHO WERE IN GOVERNORSHIP FIGHT



GOVERNOR CUMMINS.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SHAW.

GEORGE D. PERKINS.

VIRGINIA YIELDS FOUR MILLIONS

Interesting Report of the Collections by the Internal Revenue Department.

(By Associated Press.) CHARLESTON, W. VA., August 1.—The Third District Democratic Convention nominated George C. Beirne, former editor of the Charleston Gazette, for Congress, without opposition.

MINISTER HARVESTER EATS ON 13C. A DAY

"Housetop Evangelist" Works Week in Field on Economy Diet of Bread and Milk.

(By Associated Press.) WAYNESBORO, PA., August 1.—The Rev. Jacob Kurtz, the New York "housetop evangelist," has returned to Waynesboro from Shady Grove, where he spent a week in the harvest field and lived during that time at a cost of not more than thirteen and one-quarter cents a day. He found behind him a shocked and raked wheat and kept up with all other harvesters. Here is his bill of fare daily: Milk (skimmed)—one pint each meal; cost per day, 3-4 cents. Bread—Three slices stale bread, each half an inch thick, each meal; cost per day, 2 cents. Coffee—Half-cup each meal; cost per day, 1-1/2 cents. Jelly—Two tablespoons each meal; cost, 1 cent. This makes a total of 6 1/2 cents a day, and the Rev. Mr. Kurtz says it covered all the necessities. He, however, ate a few more things because they were forced upon him. For instance, he ate two eggs each meal at some places. The cost of this (farm price) was 6 cents a day. Occasionally he ate a piece of pie worth 1 cent. But, he says, he did not need any of his luxuries, so the outside cost of his food remains at 12 1/2 cents.

The Origin of Fireworks.

It is to the Italians that we owe the introduction of the modern fire displays which we call pyrotechnics. The term is derived, probably, from the Greek words, "pyro," because he was the first to strike fire from flint. Gunpowder, which is the chief factor in fireworks, was practically identical with the "Greek fire" of the Byzantine emperors and the "terrestrial thunder" of China and India. Fireworks of a certain type (the most ancient records of China show) were known to the Celestials several hundred years before the Christian era. But Florentines and the Siennese are credited with the first use of gunpowder with other ingredients, such as metallic filings and the various salts, to give sparkle and color to fireworks; and with the invention of various forms to give variety and brilliancy.

The first displays of the Italian pyrotechnic inventions are said to have been made at the wedding of St. John and of the Assumption, when wooden structures were adorned with painted statues, from whose mouths and eyes issued colored flames. A favorite exhibition was of huge models of dragons, eagles, swans, etc., with concealed operators within, who caused the figures to emit the most amazing fireworks. It was an Italian genius who conducted the first pyrotechnic display in Paris, arousing amazement, admiration and fright among the people. That was in the eighteenth century. Before that, only the simplest pyrotechnic contrivances were used, such as squibs, crackers, and the ingenious mechanical arrangements for making some of the exhibits revolve rapidly when being discharged. The foreign nations have been long since distanced in the production of intricate and novel achievements in the pyrotechnic art by American genius and inventive skill. All manner of weird productions which explode and blaze are now available for pyrotechnic displays, and the catalogue grows annually greater. To read their descriptions is like hearing the list of a summer novel collection.—Jane A. Stewart, in Leslie's Weekly.

A Deliberate Attempt.

The Boss of the Beanyery—Run out an' haul a cop, Lizzie, quick! The guy there's a suicide. He's just ordered potted ham—Puck. In an age of open-work and aniline dyes, the Blue Stocking naturally exhibits a tendency to pass.—Puck.

VIRGINIA YIELDS FOUR MILLIONS

Interesting Report of the Collections by the Internal Revenue Department.

RICHMOND TWO MILLIONS

North Carolina Also Pays to the Government Over Four Millions.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, August 1.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, made public to-day, shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, the internal revenue taxes collected in Virginia amounted to \$4,139,258.24. The amount collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, was \$2,825,871.06. Of the amount collected this year, Asa Rogers, collector of the Richmond district, collected \$491,804.93 before he was succeeded by Marion C. Lowry, who collected \$2,335,315.45. The total for the district was \$2,826,120.43. The remainder for the State was collected by Lewis G. Summers, collector of the Fifth Virginia District, and amounted to \$1,245,127.81. The total of Virginia does not include the counties of Accomac and Northampton, which are in the district composed of the States of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. The total for this latter district was \$6,985,290.53, against \$7,017.82 for the fiscal year of 1905. The total amount of revenue collected from North Carolina during the fiscal year of June 30, 1905, was \$4,952,325.96, against \$4,994,968.88 for the fiscal year of 1905. For Tennessee, \$2,167,398.06, against \$1,777,468.83 for the fiscal year of 1905. West Virginia, \$1,233,856.24, against \$1,132,704.83 for 1905.

Wilson on Inspection Tour.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—Secretary Wilson left here to-day to pay a surprise visit of inspection to several slaughtering and packing-houses in the East. At the department, it was disclosed which cities he would visit, but it was stated to do so would defeat the object he has in view. Upon leaving his office the secretary gave instructions that to all inquiries regarding him the answer should be that he had gone away, and it was not known when he would return.

Postmasters Appointed.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—Virginia postmasters appointed: Arcadia, Betsworth county, Lemmie J. Bryant, vice G. M. Huffman, removed; Cross, Frederick county, Joseph A. Potts, vice S. S. Gore, dead. John C. Bennett appointed regular, Darius Bryant, substitute, rural carrier, route 1, Joseph W. Chilton, regular, Drury Nelson, substitute, route 2, at Ararat, N. C.

INSIST UPON HAVING THE GREETINGS GIVEN

Ruling of Presiding Officer in Negro Christian Educational Congress Creates Disorder.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, August 1.—For a time to-day the proceedings of the negro Young People's Christian Educational Congress were marked by great disorder. Hundreds of delegates arose from their seats and surged toward the center of the hall shouting at the top of their voices in protest against a decision of the presiding officer regarding the carrying out of the programme. Finally the choir was called upon and after several hymns were sung, order was restored by the presiding officer modifying his decision to suit the discontents. The trouble arose over the programme of yesterday evening greetings from the churches to the congress should be abandoned and the subjects outlined for to-day taken up. This was objected to by hundreds of the delegates and when they were overruled the demonstration followed.

To-day's morning session was presided over by Rev. W. D. Chappell, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn. After order had been restored, the congress proceeded with the programme. Papers were read by Rev. E. W. Williams, of Abbeville, S. C.; Rev. B. E. Wheeler, D. D., Mobile, Ala.; and Rev. Charles B. Morris, D. D., New York City. At the afternoon session, Rev. H. P. Boyd, of Nashville, presided. A number of papers relating to the moral and religious betterment of the negro were read.

Thousand-Mile Talks On a Three-Foot Line

How Engineers Are Planning and Perfecting the Telephone System of To-Morrow—A Unique Laboratory that Does Its Work All Over the United States—Experiments and Investigations that Look Twenty Years Ahead.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) BOSTON, August 1.—In a skyscraper of office building in this city is one of the busiest and most interesting laboratories in the world. It is the place where the problems of telephony are worked out, and where are devised the means of improving and developing the national talking system to meet the demands that the future will make upon it.

Here, any day, you may see two men in a room 15 or 20 feet wide and two or three times that length, talking with each other over a circuit of a thousand miles long. The equivalent of twenty miles of cable is contained in a box no bigger than an ordinary traveling bag, and 500 miles of pole line is represented by the contents of another box not as large as a dress suit case. While the entire apparatus at the central office, so far as it affects the individual subscriber's telephone line, is compressed into a couple of square feet. With this equipment and two standardized telephone instruments conversing over hundreds of miles are carried on within the four walls of this laboratory—one of the workshops of the central engineering force of the Bell system. Every detail of a long distance circuit from the subscriber's telephone at one end of the line to that at the other end, with all the central office and overhead and underground construction that connects them, is reproduced with scientific exactness. By these means new devices and apparatus are tested, proposed improvements investigated, and the scientific theories involved in transmission and operation worked out. This may be done for the purpose of studying some minor bit of mechanism, of determining, for instance, the relative merits of two forms of relay coils which automatically work the signals on the switchboard, or of learning the effect on a conversation of having one sort of equipment at one end of the line and another sort at the other end, or for any of a hundred other purposes.

The way in which tests of this sort are made is curious. At one end of the laboratory is a telephone instrument that is kept at an absolute standard. Half way down the room is a sound-proof booth in which a trained ear to judge correctly the sounds that come over the wires. On a shelf beside each telephone stands a device which, by shifting its keys and changing its electrical resistance, can be made to represent the loop, as it is called, of the telephone line. Fastened to the wall are repeating coils, relays, and condensers exactly like those attached to every subscriber's line in a regular exchange. The device that represents that outside line of the telephone system, whether cable under city streets, or open wire on pole lines, are the most interesting of all. They look like boxes two or three feet long and six inches wide, with a double line of electrical switches on the top. Inside each box is a series of contrivances each with the electrical resistance and capacity of so much cable or wire, as the case may be, and by manipulating the switches any desired number of sections of any desired length, as they are called, can be put into the circuit under test. The artificial lines are made by taking the resistance of the size of wire they are to represent, allowing for the inevitable leakage of current under some conditions and for the influence of induction under others, and then embodying the results in a single compact device which will produce on any current that is passed through it the combined effects of all these various influences. When the engineers wish to compare the efficiency of two pieces of apparatus, each is connected with the same wires through an "invariable" switch. The switch can be worked so as to put first one of the samples under examination and then the other into the test circuit. One observer talks into the instrument at the open end of the line, rocking the switch back and forth, while the other listens in the sound-proof booth, noting the difference in transmission caused by each change of connections—differences which to the untrained ear would be hardly perceptible. Sometimes an actual operating plant is compared with standard equipment, like that used in the laboratory, by means of one of the engineer's "layouts," and so skillful does

the expert become that he can determine with practically absolute accuracy the percentage of efficiency of the line or piece of apparatus he is examining. This laboratory and another one nearby, which is devoted to mechanical tests, are important adjuncts of the engineering department of the Bell telephone system. The profession of the telephone engineer has existed but thirty years and has seen more progressive changes than have taken place in any other profession in the same length of time. The number of men whose experience has qualified as experts in the highest sense is probably smaller to-day in this than in any other profession. So at its headquarters here the Bell system maintains for the benefit of all its thirty-eight organizations, big and little, an engineering force of 30 men, to whom are referred the puzzling difficulties which require for their solution a greater expenditure of time and money, and wider resources, than any lesser organization could afford. These are the men who have made the telephone the wonderful efficient thing it is to-day and are making the telephone of the future still more wonderful.

Each subsidiary company has its own engineering force, which handles all ordinary matters "on the spot." But things come up in the day's work everywhere which call for a more specialized investigator who has specialized for years, and these matters are referred to the skyscraper laboratory. It may be some difficulty in transmission for which no cause can be found. It may be a demand for a new kind of telephone or a new instrument. It may be the laying out of an intricate underground system, or planning a group of central offices in some distant city to provide for the growth of years to come, or in making their plans to-day the Bell engineers look twenty years ahead, perhaps in a very definite scheme of operation which promises to top off a second or two from the time it takes to get subscribers into communication.

One specialist studies methods of timber preservation—a matter of great importance, since the demand for poles by the various industries is using up the forests at least five times as fast as Nature can replace them. Another devotes himself to underground conduits, weighing by laboratory tests and by actual use the merits of different sorts of materials for different surroundings, considering such questions as whether the wood is best, where ties are preferable, whether a manhole in a given kind of soil should be concrete or bricked, what kind of construction is best for city and what for country, what different should be made where the frost comes early and the snow does not melt so fast. A third is making his life work the study of insulation—most important of all to good transmission, which means good service, since if perfect insulation could be devised a tremendous loss of current would be saved. Still others are seeking means of overcoming the loss in transmission now inevitable by finding ways of building up the current or maintaining its strength in spite of all obstacles.

An important work is done, too, in keeping every item added to the telephone plant "up to standard." Telephone instruments, switches, every wire, instrument, and connection, every inch of wire in the Bell system—underground and overhead, and thousands of miles are added each day—passes under the hand of an expert who "feels" it for nicks and flaws that might weaken its tensile strength, and samples from every part made are tested for strength and conductivity. As much as 4,000 miles of wire are tested in a single day, the work involving six distinct operations in the handling of each of the 450 sample coils.

Each of the 800,000 Bell telephones distributed last year was tested out twice—once by the maker and once by the engineers—before it was sent along to take its place in a busy metropolis or on a far distant, isolated farm. Every one of the 4,000,000 miles of it already in use, overhead and underground, and thousands of miles are added each day—passes under the hand of an expert who "feels" it for nicks and flaws that might weaken its tensile strength, and samples from every part made are tested for strength and conductivity. As much as 4,000 miles of wire are tested in a single day, the work involving six distinct operations in the handling of each of the 450 sample coils.

Passed Bad Dollar.

H. M. Thomas, a white man, who keeps a saloon at Second and Dival Streets, was arrested last night by Officer J. F. Wiley on a warrant sworn out by H. M. McQuider, a colored man, charging him with passing a bad dollar. Thomas was taken to the Second Police Station, and, it being about 1 o'clock, refused to wake up any of his friends to secure bail, and went into the cell for the night.

A reporter of the Falls Mill tried to purchase a genuine Rockefeller interview with a check for \$1,000. He failed. The proper way to make an American millionaire talk is not to offer him a thousand dollars, but to try to get a thousand dollars away from him.—Puck.

DABNEY AN ARROW CLEVER SHIRAZ QUARTER BOTTLE 15 CENTS BOTTLE 2 FOR 25 CENTS QUINCY, PEABODY & CO. MAKERS OF QUINCY AND WOODROW BOTTLES

THE MANHUTER STORE CATERING TO THE PEOPLE

Visit the Linen Section

At the end of the season there are always desirable goods in small pieces, which, while as useful in many cases as if they were cut from large pieces, it is best to close out even at a loss. In this establishment they are not allowed to accumulate, as in many others, for selling on a certain day. Here every day is "Short-End Day." Our Household Linen Department is FAT with desirable ends of Dress Linens, in white and colored. Bleached, Unbleached and Red and White Damasks, Towels, Napkins, Pillow Case Linens and Linen Sheets, and many other desirable articles in Linens.

SPECIAL—Just received, a Very Pretty Bleached Linen Gauze, sheer and nice, 86 inches wide, 25c. The Art Work in Japanese and Mexican Hand-Drawn and Fine Linen will interest you. Prices very reasonable. 25 pieces 12 1/2-20 Silkoline now 6 1/2-30.

INTERPRETATION OF THE NEW RATE LAW

No Order Can Be Made Until New Law Goes Into Effect.

FURTHER CONFERENCE LIKELY

No Ruling Will Be Possible Until Entire Commission Considers Question.

SPAIN'S KING AND QUEEN ARE NOW AT COWES

(By Associated Press.) COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, August 1.—The King and Queen of Spain arrived here to-day on the Spanish royal yacht Albatros, escorted by the armored cruiser Princesa de Asturias. Salutes were exchanged and there was a great display of bunting aloft and ashore as a welcome to the sovereigns, who will remain here over Cowes's yachting week. King Alfonso intends to build a racing yacht to compete here in 1907.

Prominent Odd-Fellow Killed.

(By Associated Press.) BALTIMORE, MD., August 1.—Walter McElroy, aged fifty-four years, a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was almost instantly killed to-day, a most unfortunate accident occurring at the funeral of a member of the order, who had been brought here for burial. McElroy was alone in a hack, the horse of which he was driving was frightened and ran away. The hack was dashed violently against a post and demolished, and McElroy's throat was cut almost from ear to ear by the broken glass of one of the windows. The driver of the hack was seriously injured.

MADE BITTER ATTACK ON SENATOR ELKINS

(By Associated Press.) KEYSER, W. VA., August 1.—The second West Virginia Republican convention, at Keyser, to-day nominated George B. Sturgis, of Morgantown, for Congress by acclamation. Some excitement was caused by a bitter attack by John J. Hetzel, of Martinsburg, leader of the Berkeley county delegation, on United States Senator Elkins.

Mr. Winchester is Killed.

(By Associated Press.) BALTIMORE, MD., August 1.—Lyceus Winchester, a member of the banking and brokerage firm of Winchester Brothers & Company, was thrown from his carriage by a collision with an electric car, near one of the entrances to Druid Hill Park, early this morning and died from his injuries a few minutes later. A lady with whom Mr. Winchester was driving was seriously hurt.

ACTRESS'S SEARCH FOR MISSING SON

Mrs. Arnold Has Given Up the Stage and is Devoting Her Whole Time to the Quest.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, August 1.—In the eleven months she has spent in a search for her runaway boy, Arthur, aged fifteen, Mrs. Ethel Arnold, an actress, has found but one slight clue. In a small Canadian town a boy told her he had met Arthur, who said he had run away and would not return, because he feared his mother would have him placed in a reformatory. "No, I would not do that," says Mrs. Arnold. "I would be the happiest woman in the world to have him, with me. He is not strong and I fear he is sick and suffering somewhere. If I only knew where he is I would send him money to come to me, or I would go to him." Mother love has taken Mrs. Arnold from the stage and kept her on a perpetual search for her boy. He had disappeared from her home in Detroit last August, and since then she has been looking for him in all the lake ports. She is in Cleveland now in hope of finding a trace of him. She has written to every police superintendent in the country, giving a description of her son, and begging that she be advised if he is located. She has personally visited many cities where she thought he might be, and for hours at a time she has stood up a street corner, eagerly scanning the passing crowds in the hope of seeing his face. She has been convinced that Arthur is somewhere in Ohio now. While the boy is known as Arthur Arnold, his real name is Arthur McNeely. His father is Frank McNeely, of North East, Ohio. The parents are separated, and the wife is now suing for divorce. Arnold is Mrs. McNeely's stage name.

THE REAL LORD WAS ARRESTED

(Continued from First Page.) he said, "and rather enjoy the novel experience."

Despite his apparently jocular mood at that city, and aside from his seriously contemplating suing. The noble prisoner was plentifully supplied with money, and had all for the season served in his cell. Lord George Sholto Douglas is a son of the late Marquis of Queensbury, a brother-in-law of the late Marquis, and inherited his good share of estate. He was cashiered from the English army several years ago.

THE ARREST

Was Made on Information Supplied by Chief Bernard.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 1.—The telegram received here Tuesday night by Chief of Police Bernard, from Portland, Me., was signed Sewall Peterson, United States marshal, and stated that J. M. Cavendish, alias "Lord Douglas," the notorious bigamist, had been arrested in that city, and asked for full information regarding his career. The telegram read as follows: "Portland, Maine, July 31.—Douglas in custody. Will instructions to hold pending papers. Also say identifying witness will come instantly. Work

quick. Answer at once. (Signed) "SEWALL PETERSON," Deputy Marshal.

The arrest is believed to have resulted from information received by Chief Bernard, who some weeks ago received a letter from a man in Croydon, England, enclosing a newspaper clipping, and the "Lord Douglas" sent to Croydon, which was identified, and a cablegram was received here saying Douglas was at Sebago Lake, Chi. Chief Bernard communicated with the police at that place and the arrest followed.

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Tutt's Pills will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent SICK HEADACHE, cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, DEVELOP FLESH and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Take No Substitute.